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**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
PUBLIC SAFETY  
AND  
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**



**PATUXENT INSTITUTION  
ANNUAL REPORT  
FISCAL YEAR  
1992**



923039

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October 31, 1992

The Honorable William Donald Schaefer  
Governor of the State of Maryland  
Executive Department  
State House  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Governor Schaefer:

I am pleased to make available the Annual Report for Patuxent Institution, documenting agency activities for Fiscal Year 1992. The information contained therein is intended to satisfy the reporting requirements set forth in Article 27, Section 678, and Article 31B, Section 4(d), of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

During the past year, the number of offenders incarcerated in the State's correctional system has continued to grow. One of the most disturbing aspects of this growth has been a disproportionate increase in the number of special needs inmates. These diverse populations have strained existing correctional treatment resources and have also created significant behavioral management problems for prison administrators.

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services has endeavored to meet this challenge through the innovative use of existing correctional resources. In keeping with the recommendations of the Task Force on the Future Mission of the Patuxent Institution, specialized programs to meet the needs of mentally ill inmates, substance abusers, and chronic youthful offenders are being developed and implemented at the Institution. By centralizing these services in the correctional facility best equipped to manage special needs populations, the Department is committed to improving both the cost effectiveness of existing treatment services and the overall level of public safety.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bishop L. Robinson".

Bishop L. Robinson  
Secretary

WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER  
GOVERNOR

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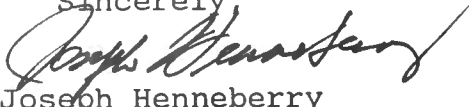
Dear Secretary Robinson:

I am pleased to present the Annual Report for Patuxent Institution, accounting for agency activities during Fiscal Year 1992. The issuance of this report is intended to satisfy the requirements set forth in Article 27, Section 678 and Article 31B, Section 4(d) of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

In October of 1991, the Task Force on the Future Mission of the Patuxent Institution recommended that specialized programs be developed at the Institution for three categories of inmates: the mentally ill; substance abusers; and chronic youthful offenders. Over the past fiscal year, the Institution has focused on implementing these recommendations in stages. The management of mental health services provided to the DOC has been consolidated under my direction, resulting in the closure of 128 mental health beds in the DOC and the creation of a 190 bed inpatient mental health unit at the Institution. By centralizing the provision of these services, a net increase in the number of beds available for mentally ill inmates, and a corresponding increase in the number of general population beds available to the DOC, has been realized. In addition, one of the Institution's 32 bed housing tiers has been allocated to a pilot substance abuse treatment program, which will provide intensive residential treatment services and a highly structured period of community re-entry.

This more efficient use of the correctional systems' scarce treatment resources has resulted in a projected savings of approximately \$800,000 per annum in contractual medical costs. The Institution is confident that future refinements in its mission will continue to improve both the quality and the cost effectiveness of available correctional treatment services.

Sincerely,

  
Joseph Henneberry  
Director

## FISCAL YEAR OVERVIEW

### INTRODUCTION

Patuxent Institution is located in Jessup, Maryland, approximately fourteen miles south of Baltimore City. The Institution is a treatment oriented correctional facility maintained and operated by the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. It is the only correctional facility in Maryland whose legislative mandate includes the treatment of offenders, with the goal of rehabilitation, as a means to protect the public from further criminal victimization.

Patuxent is one of the few remaining correctional treatment facilities established in the 1950's. Originally created to serve a special group of criminal offenders defined as 'Defective Delinquents' under Article 31B of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1951), the General Assembly has passed several major changes to the Institution's governing legislation:

- o In 1977, Article 31B was amended to abolish the definition of defective delinquency, and the involuntary civil commitment of offenders under an indeterminate sentence;
- o In 1982, the Governor's approval was required before an inmate serving a life sentence could be paroled;
- o In 1987, inmates serving more than one life sentence under Article 27, section 412, and inmates serving one or more life sentences when aggravating circumstances were found to exist under Article 27, section 413, were excluded from the population eligible for treatment;

- o In 1989, Article 31B was further amended to exclude first degree murderers, first degree rapists, and first degree sex offenders from the population eligible for treatment, unless the sentencing judge has recommended referral to Patuxent. In addition, the authority of the Institutional Board of Review to grant conditional release status was restricted, and the Secretary of Public Safety was given increased authority over the operation of the Institution.

The Institutional Board of Review resumed full operation under the revised Article 31B in August of 1989. The Board of Review is composed of nine members, including the Director and the three Associate Directors, and five members of the general public, one of whom is a member of a victim's rights organization. In addition, an eight member Citizen's Advisory Board was appointed by the Governor, to advise the Director and the Secretary on the operations and programs of the Institution. The Citizen's Advisory Board held its first meeting in February of 1990.

#### THE YEAR IN REVIEW

An evaluation of the Patuxent Institution, mandated by the General Assembly at the close of Fiscal Year 1989, was completed by Abt Associates Incorporated in Fiscal Year 1991. The results of this study indicated that rates of rearrest were not significantly different between parolees released from the Patuxent Institution and those released from the DOC. However, Abt Associates also noted that the Institution's admission practices were biased in favor of admitting higher risk inmates, a situation that was consistent with the Institution's interpretation of its mission and purpose during the period studied (1977 through 1988).

Based in part on the results of the Abt study, the State budget committees directed the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services to perform an internal study, and submit recommendations for an alternative mission and purpose for the Institution. To address this mandate, Secretary Robinson appointed a twelve member Task Force in May of 1991, and the Task Force recommendations were submitted for the Secretary's review during the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1992. Several of the Task Force recommendations were approved by the Secretary and implemented by the Institution during the course of the fiscal year, including:

- o The management of mental health services provided to the DOC was consolidated under the Director of the Institution, and the Institution is now the inpatient mental health center for the State correctional system.
- o 190 of the Institution's beds have been allocated to an inpatient mental health unit, and a 32 bed housing tier has been converted to a pilot substance abuse treatment program.

Although accommodating these special needs populations has reduced the number of Institution beds available to the DOC for temporary housing, it has had the intended effect of improving resource allocation within the correctional system as a whole.

- o Prior to the centralization of inpatient mental health care at the Institution, a total of 153 mental health beds were available in the DOC. With the opening of the Institution's inpatient unit, the number of mental health beds available in the correctional system increased to 215.

- o This reallocation of bed space and treatment resources within the correctional system has opened up approximately 250 additional beds for housing general population inmates in the DOC.
- o In addition to increasing the bed space available for both mental health and general population inmates, these innovations have resulted in a projected savings of \$800,000 per year in contractual medical costs.

The Institution anticipates that future resource savings will be realized through the centralization of services for other special needs populations in Fiscal Year 1993.

Although the Institution has endeavored to refine its mission and purpose, serious reductions in the Institution's budget have affected many of these efforts. As a result of budget cuts and cost containment measures adopted during the fiscal year, the Institution's actual operating budget was reduced by nearly 2 million dollars.

- o Correctional education services provided to the Institution's inmate population through an internal education department, and to the DOC by the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE), were both eliminated to achieve required budget reductions. As a result, the Institution's entire education department, composed of 22 teaching positions, was closed in November of 1991.

Funding for correctional education programs was restored by House Bill 175, Chapter 182, later in the fiscal year. For the purpose of funding educational programs only, the Institution was placed within the DOC and under the jurisdiction of the Education Coordinating Council for



Correctional Institutions. In coordination with the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, MSDE was authorized to employ teachers and librarians at the Institution on a 10 month per year basis.

### INSTITUTION HIGHLIGHTS

Over the past decade, a number of studies have indicated that correctional drug treatment programs can form an important part of effective drug and crime control strategies. In recognition of the strong link between inmates' substance abuse problems and criminal activity, a pilot substance abuse treatment program was developed for the Institution by Dr. Henry Richards, Associate Director/ Behavioral Sciences, and Dr. David Nurco, Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland Medical School, in Fiscal Year 1992. Program development activities were supported by the National Institute of Corrections, through a technical assistance grant awarded to the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services in January of 1990.

- o The Patuxent Drug Recovery Program (PDRP) will provide specialized inpatient treatment and community aftercare services to inmates whose criminality appears to be causally related to their drug abuse problems.
- o Anticipated benefits include better allocation of prison bed space and treatment resources, improved management of inmates released to the community on parole, and ultimately improvements in the level of public safety.

During the first year of this three year pilot program, a 32 bed residential unit will be opened for selected inmates who have reached either the third or fourth level in the

Institution's Eligible Person program. The incarceration phase of the program will require from 9 to 12 months of intensive treatment, and program activities will then extend into the community through modifications to the Institution's conditional release program. External funds are currently being sought to support program activities and evaluation efforts during the second and third years of the pilot.

In conjunction with the Howard County Sexual Assault Center (SAC), the Institution provided a fourteen week pilot treatment program for female offenders who were sexually abused as children or sexually assaulted as adults.

- o As the first step in the development of this program, clinical staff from the Howard County SAC provided specialized training for the Institution's treatment staff. The actual treatment program involved four weeks of educational sessions for all female Eligible Persons, and ten additional weeks of intensive group therapy for female offenders who had been the victims of child sexual abuse or adult sexual assault.
- o Preliminary reports indicate that the pilot program was a valuable addition to the Institution's overall treatment program, and plans to increase the length of the pilot program are currently under consideration.

On the basis of an idea developed by a Howard County resident, Mr. Roger Hultgren, a unique agreement was signed by the Howard County government and the Division of Correction, State Use Industries (SUI), in Fiscal Year 1992. Under this agreement, SUI will produce and deliver to the county a low cost modular housing unit for use in the county's public housing program. As noted in the Washington

Post, in an article dated August 10, 1992, only one other prison system in the nation is operating a similar program.

- o The house construction program employs ten Patuxent inmates, and each inmate is expected to learn all of the skills necessary to build a modular home from the ground up. As well as providing the inmates with valuable job skills in preparation for their eventual release from prison, this program also provides an opportunity for the inmates to perform a valuable community service, which can be viewed as a form of partial restitution to the community.
- o Negotiations are currently underway to continue the production of modular homes for Howard County, and SUI is in the process of contacting other Maryland counties concerning their interest in this program.

In consultation with the Institution's accounting and personnel departments, the Institution's programmer analyst, Mr. Ricky Gardner, has developed a computerized payroll and leave accounting system.

- o This system has significantly decreased the amount of manual paperwork and staff time required to perform payroll and leave accounting functions for the Institution, resulting in a more efficient process and better allocation of scarce staff resources in these departments.
- o The Division of Finance, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, is currently examining the feasibility of adopting this program for use in other correctional facilities and public safety agencies.

## INMATE SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY

As an integral part of the Institution's treatment program, inmates are assisted to develop a sense of social responsibility and are encouraged to provide reparation to the community for the harm that they have caused. To achieve these ends, many Patuxent inmates participate in volunteer programs designed to serve needy members of the community. Three of the most notable efforts in this respect include:

- o **Services to The Blind and Print Handicapped: The Mensa Friends Program.** Inmate volunteers create audio cassettes of books and articles, and repair cassette players, for the use of needy blind individuals. Taped readings are performed for the Stephanie Joyce Kahn Foundation in New York, as well as for other print handicapped programs. Cassette players are repaired for the Library of Congress and the Maryland State Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.
- o **The Reasoned Straight Program.** Designed to assist youths to avoid criminal activity, Patuxent inmates have offered a counseling program serving over 500 juveniles per year to the Department of Juvenile Services, church groups, schools, and other interested community organizations.
- o **The Annual Walkathon.** In Fiscal Year 1991, Patuxent inmates successfully held the fourth Annual Walkathon to benefit the Thurgood Marshall Black College Fund. Over \$10,000 has been raised for the fund through these efforts, and the next walkathon is planned for the fall of Fiscal Year 1993.

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The specific information requested by the General Assembly is presented in Section I through Section IX of the Annual Report. A brief summary of this information for Fiscal Year 1992 is provided below:

- o At the beginning of the fiscal year, budget reductions forced the closure of the Institution's education and vocational training department. In an effort to minimize the effect of this loss on the inmate population, staff from the Institution and the Division of Correction trained inmates to serve as tutors for the GED program. As a result of these efforts, 56 inmates received assistance in preparing for the high school equivalency exam, and 18 inmates were successful in completing their degree (Section II, p3);
- o At the end of Fiscal Year 1992 the re-entry facility staff were supervising a total of 68 inmates. Fifty-five of these inmates were paroled to independent living situations in the community, 7 were paroled to live in the re-entry facility, and 6 were living at the re-entry facility as work-release participants (Section III, p.7);
- o The total operating cost for the fiscal year was \$22,600,726, which represents a decrease of over two million dollars from the original budget appropriation. Average daily population was 904 inmates, which included an average of 421 inmates temporarily housed for the Division of Correction (DOC). Per capita costs increased over the previous fiscal year, and equaled \$24,534 in FY 1992. This increase can be attributed

primarily to reductions in the size of the Institution's inmate population, which were made to facilitate security-based renovations and to accommodate special needs inmates (Section IV, p.9);

- o 185 inmates were evaluated for admission to Patuxent's program, of which 61 (33%) were admitted and 124 (67%) were rejected (Section V, p.10);
- o At the end of Fiscal Year 1992, 434 inmates were participating in Patuxent's program as Eligible Persons (Section VI, p.14);
- o From July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992, the Institutional Board of Review made 36 grants of conditional release status, involving a total of 28 inmates: 14 inmates received accompanied day leave status; 6 inmates received unaccompanied day leave status; 5 inmates received work-release status; 5 inmates were paroled to the Institution's re-entry facility; and 6 inmates were paroled to the community (Section VII, p.17);
- o The Board of Review recommended two inmates on community parole status to the sentencing court for complete release. The sentencing court had not made a decision on either of these petitions by the end of the fiscal year (Section VII, p.18);
- o A total of 7 decisions to revoke conditional release status were made by the Board of Review. In addition, 26 inmates were found non-eligible and returned to the DOC. There were no escapes from the main Jessup facility, failures to return to the re-entry facility within one hour of the time due, or escapes from parole



supervision in Fiscal Year 1992 (Section VII, p.19);

- o A total of 159 inmates were completely discharged from Patuxent's authority in Fiscal Year 1992. Complete discharge includes mandatory release, return to the DOC as a non-eligible person, and voluntary return to the DOC (Section VIII, p.20);
- o Followup information is reported for 342 inmates who were paroled from Patuxent between Fiscal Year 1978 and Fiscal Year 1991. A total of 172 (50%) of these inmates were arrested for any offense within three years of their parole date. Of the 172 inmates who were arrested, 105 (or 31% of the 342) were convicted of any offense, and 70 (or 20% of the 342) were incarcerated for a new offense. In comparison to outcome data collected at the national level, it is notable that recidivism rates among Patuxent parolees appear to be lower (Section IX, p.20).

## II. TREATMENT, EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS

All inmates who are accepted into Patuxent's program are required to participate in group or individual therapy sessions. Inmates are generally required to attend two and one-half hours of therapy per week, and failure to fully participate in therapy is considered grounds for expulsion from the program.

Educational and vocational training programs also form an extremely important part of the total treatment program. Many inmates enter prison without a high school diploma, and very few have learned a trade or held a productive job. As a result, they must be prepared to return to society with the

knowledge and the skills necessary to maintain crime free lives in the community. In addition, these programs provide an extremely important management tool for prison administrators by helping to reduce the behavioral problems created by large scale inmate idleness.

In November of 1991, budget reductions forced the closure of the Institution's education and vocational training department. In an effort to minimize the effect of this loss on the inmate population, Patuxent and DOC staff trained inmate volunteers to serve as tutors for other inmates who were preparing to take the high school equivalency exam. A total of 56 inmates sat for the GED, and 18 (32%) attained their Maryland High School Diploma.

- o Partial funding of educational services for the Institution's inmate population was restored by the General Assembly late in FY 1992. However, these services are now provided to the Institution through the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE).
- o In the future, educational programs offered at the Institution will place particular emphasis on the needs of inmates mandated to receive special education services under Federal law.

#### ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

The educational program offers academic instruction beginning at the basic level of literacy and advancing through the High School curriculum. In coordination with the Community College of Baltimore, MSDE staff facilitate inmate participation in a number of college courses that have the potential to lead to an Associate of Arts degree.

The success of these programs in reaching a high proportion of the Institution's inmate population can be illustrated by reference to levels of enrollment and achievement in prior fiscal years.

- o In FY 1991, 882 inmates were enrolled in the Institution's academic program: 710 (80%) were enrolled in the primary and secondary school programs, and 172 (20%) were enrolled in the college program. During the course of the fiscal year, 44 inmates received their GED and 40 inmates earned a college degree.
- o Of the 28 inmates who received conditional release status in FY 1992, fourteen (50%) entered Patuxent without a high school diploma, 10 (36%) held high school diplomas, and 4 (14%) had at least some exposure to post-secondary education.
  - \* While incarcerated at Patuxent, 12 (86%) of the 14 inmates without a high school diploma earned their GED. Six (43%) of the inmates who earned a GED also went on to earn a college degree.
  - \* Nine (90%) of the 10 inmates holding a high school degree improved their level of education by earning a college degree, and 3 (75%) of the 4 inmates entering Patuxent with some college credits completed a college degree.
  - \* Overall, 24 (86%) of the 28 inmates who were granted conditional release status during the fiscal year had substantially improved their level of education while incarcerated at Patuxent.

## VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

The vocational training programs include building trades, barbering, electricity, auto mechanics, welding, plumbing, and sheet metal work. These programs are offered to enable the inmates to develop entry level job skills, and many also include on the job training within the Institution.

- o Past levels of enrollment and achievement in the Institution's vocational training programs have also been high. For example, 310 inmates were enrolled in these programs in FY 1991. Of these inmates, 179 (58%) completed programs and received completion of training certificates.
- o In relation to the vocational training received by the 28 inmates who were granted conditional release status in Fiscal Year 1992, 25 (89%) completed one or more of the Institution's vocational shops. While 14% completed only one vocational shop, 14% completed two shops, and 61% completed three or more shops. The shops completed by the highest number of inmates included carpentry, electricity, and welding.

## RECREATION AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Recreational and religious services, administered by the Warden's Office, also form an important part of Patuxent's treatment services. These voluntary programs provide daily gym or yard activities, intramural sports, regular religious activities conducted by chaplains and volunteer clergy, and individual or group religious counseling.

- o The Institution's one part-time (contractual) chaplain has devoted her time to coordinating 28 different

religious activities. These activities have a weekly attendance of approximately 500 inmates and involve 140 religious volunteers.

### III. CONDITIONAL RELEASE PROGRAMS

While incarcerated at the Institution's main facility in Jessup, inmates participate in one of four internal treatment units. On the basis of their progress in the treatment program, inmates are promoted through a graded tier system consisting of four levels of increasing responsibility and privilege. Inmates who successfully reach the fourth (highest) level in the internal program become eligible to participate in the Institution's conditional release program.

In a manner similar to the graded tier system used by the internal program, inmates are gradually exposed to the community through programs such as supervised leaves and work or school release. If the inmate's behavior on these programs is acceptable, he/she may eventually achieve the status of parole. However, should there be any indication that the inmate is not responding favorably to treatment, the inmate can be demoted or denied participation in the conditional release program, returned to the Institution for further treatment, or returned to the DOC as a non-eligible person.

- o The Institutional Board of Review determines whether an inmate is eligible to participate in a leave, work release or school release program. However, if an inmate's offense was committed after March 20, 1989, the Board is now required to seek approval for parole from the Secretary of Public Safety (lifers and

non-lifers) and the Governor (lifers).

Patuxent operates a community re-entry facility, located in downtown Baltimore, which houses a maximum of 25 inmates at any one time.

- o The most critical function performed by the staff of the re-entry facility involves the close supervision and monitoring of conditionally released inmates.
- o Inmates attend regular supervision sessions with their assigned supervisor, in which they are required to document their employment, earnings and living situation, and they are also required to submit to regular urinalysis testing for illicit drug use.
- o Re-entry facility staff maintain a high level of contact with the inmate's associates, which includes family members, employers, and friends. These individuals are contacted on a regular basis to verify the inmate's level of adjustment and activities within the community.
- o Additional services provided by the re-entry facility staff include career planning, resume and interview preparation, liaison with potential employers, job placement assistance, substance abuse treatment, group or individual counseling, and family therapy.

At the end of Fiscal Year 1992, the re-entry staff were supervising a total of 68 inmates: 55 were paroled to independent living situations in the community; 7 were paroled to live in the re-entry facility; and 6 were living at the re-entry facility as work-release participants.

(Note: In the last three quarters of the fiscal year, the

Institution provided housing for DOC work-release inmates at the community re-entry facility (REF). As a result, average monthly population at the REF ranged from 13 to 19 inmates during this period).

#### IV. FISCAL DATA AND STAFFING

Table 1 presents the Fiscal Year 1992 Operating Cost and Per Capita Cost Summary (Appendix, p.28). The total operating cost for the fiscal year was \$22,600,726. This represents a decrease of over 1.5 million dollars in actual expenditures from the previous fiscal year, and is over 2 million dollars less than the original budget appropriation for FY 1992.

- o By category of operating costs, the largest decrease in actual expenditures involved inmate education services (-58%). The Institution's entire education department, composed of a total of 22 teaching positions, was lost through budget cuts early in the fiscal year. Decreases were also noted in the budget categories of outpatient services (-9%) and plant operation/maintenance (-8%).
- o Average daily population in Fiscal Year 1992 was 904 inmates. This population figure includes an average of 421 inmates temporarily housed for the DOC, 14 inmates housed in the Institution's Re-Entry Facility, and 469 program inmates (including inmates under evaluation) housed at the main Jessup facility.
- o Per capita costs equaled \$24,534 in Fiscal Year 1992. This figure is higher than the previous fiscal year, primarily as a result of shifts in the size and composition of the Institution's inmate population. Population reductions were necessary to permit security

based renovations to proceed in a safe manner, as well as to accommodate inmates with special needs, such as the mentally ill, for whom double celling is not a feasible option.

Although the centralization of inpatient mental health services at the Institution has reduced the number of beds available for temporary DOC housing, it has increased both the number of general population beds available for double celling in other DOC facilities and the total number of mental health beds available to the correctional system.

- o The reallocation of bed space for inpatient mental health care within the State's prison system has resulted in projected savings of \$800,000 per annum in contractual medical costs.

At the close of Fiscal Year 1992 the Institution was authorized 487.2 staff positions, grouped into the following categories:

- o 369 (76%) correctional officers; 30 (6%) clinical treatment staff; 39 (8%) food service and maintenance staff; 14 (3%) administrative staff; and 35.2 (7%) fiscal, medical, and support staff.

#### V. INMATES EVALUATED IN FISCAL YEAR 1991

As provided in the revised Article 31B, inmates convicted of first degree murder, first degree rape, or a first degree sex offense are excluded from admission to Patuxent, unless the sentencing judge has recommended referral for evaluation. In addition, inmates serving multiple life sentences or life sentences with aggravating circumstances



are also excluded. Non-excluded inmates must be evaluated and approved by an Institution evaluation team, which consists of clinical, administrative, and custodial personnel.

- o The evaluation process involves extensive psychiatric and psychological testing, and a thorough review of the inmate's social history.
- o In order to be found eligible for the program, the evaluation team must find that the inmate is serving a sentence of imprisonment with at least three years remaining on it, has an intellectual deficiency or emotional imbalance, is likely to respond favorably to the Institution's programs, and can be better rehabilitated through these programs than by other incarceration.

Inmates who are not found to be eligible for Patuxent are returned to the jurisdiction of the DOC.

- o In Fiscal Year 1992 Patuxent staff evaluated 185 inmates for admission to the program, of which 61 (33%) were diagnosed as Eligible Persons and the remaining 124 (67%) were diagnosed as Non-Eligible Persons.

The demographic and offense characteristics of the population evaluated are presented in Tables 2a-2d and Tables 3a-3c of the Appendix. A narrative summary of these characteristics is provided below:

#### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- o 168 (91%) of the inmates evaluated were males and 17 (9%) were females (Table 2a). Patuxent began to

evaluate female offenders for admission in Fiscal Year 1986, and a total of 60 female offenders have been accepted into the program as Eligible Persons.

- o 158 (85%) of the inmates evaluated were African-American and 27 (15%) were Caucasian (Table 2b). Eighty percent of the inmates accepted as Eligible Persons were African-American, which closely resembles the racial distribution of the inmate population at the point of intake into the State's correctional system.
- o The median age at referral was 27 years, which indicates that 50% of the inmates evaluated were below the age of 27 and 50% were over the age of 27 (Table 2c). The age distribution ranged from 18-58 years, with a total of 9 inmates (5%) below the age of 20 at the time of referral to Patuxent
- o Sixty-seven percent of the inmates evaluated were known to have been born in the State of Maryland and 33% were known to have been born out of state (Table 2d).

#### OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

- o A total of 42 (22%) of the inmates evaluated were convicted of murder or manslaughter, and 8 of these inmates had been convicted of first degree murder (Table 3a). Two inmates convicted of first degree murder were accepted as eligible in Fiscal Year 1992, and each of these inmates had received a judge's recommendation for Patuxent.
- o A total of 17 (9%) of the inmates evaluated were convicted of a sex offense. Six (3%) of these inmates had been convicted of first degree rape and 2 (1%) had

been convicted of a sex offense in the first degree (Table 3a). One inmate convicted of first degree rape was accepted as eligible during the fiscal year, and this inmate had received a judge's recommendation for Patuxent.

- o It is notable that the number of sex offenders referred to the Institution for evaluation has decreased substantially. For example, 56 inmates convicted of a sex offense were referred in FY 1988 and 48 inmates were referred in FY 1989, as compared to less than 20 inmates in each of the past three fiscal years.
- o Among the 61 inmates found eligible, the highest proportion in any single offense category had been convicted of homicide other than first degree murder (25%), followed by robbery (20%) and drug offenses (16%) (Table 3a).
- o A total of 9 inmates serving life sentences, or 5% of the total population, were evaluated in Fiscal Year 1992. None of the lifers were accepted as Eligible Persons (Table 3b). For purposes of comparison, the number of lifers referred for evaluation in Fiscal Years 1989, 1990 and 1991 was also quite low (11 to 13 inmates). However, in the preceding five fiscal years an average of 35 lifers were referred for evaluation each year.
- o The median length of sentence among non-lifers evaluated in both Fiscal Year 1991 and 1992 was 16 years (Table 3b). This is four years lower than the median in FY 1990, eight years lower than the median in FY 1989 and twelve years lower than the median in FY 1988. This situation reflects the Institution's new

policy of targeting inmates who are serving shorter sentences for admission.

- o Seventy-five percent of the inmates evaluated were convicted in one of three Maryland locations: Baltimore City (43%), Prince Georges County (22%), and Baltimore County (10%) (Table 3c).

## VI. CURRENT ELIGIBLE INMATE POPULATION

At the end of Fiscal Year 1992, a total of 434 inmates were participating in Patuxent's program as Eligible Persons. Of these inmates, 332 (76%) were males and 34 (8%) were females housed at the main Jessup facility, and 68 (16%) were on conditional release status.

The demographic and offense characteristics of the total population are presented in Tables 4a-4e and Tables 5a-5c of the Appendix. A narrative summary of these characteristics is provided below:

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- o 399 (92%) of the eligible inmates are male and 35 (8%) are female (Table 4a).
- o 280 (65%) of the eligible inmates are African-American and 153 (35%) are Caucasian (Table 4b). It should be noted that the proportion of African-American inmates in the Institution's eligible population appears to have increased since FY 1989. From FY 1985 through FY 1988, an average of 58% of the total eligible population was African-American. In FY 1989 this figure increased to 60%, and it has remained over 60% for the

past three fiscal years.

- o Median age at admission to Patuxent was 29 years, with a range of 16-56 years (Table 4c). The current median age of the inmate population is 32 years, with a range of 19-61 years (Table 4d).
- o Sixty-seven percent of the eligible inmates were born in the State of Maryland and 33% were born out of state (Table 4e).

#### OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

- o 179 (41%) of the eligible inmates had been convicted of homicide, of which 80 were convicted of first degree murder (Table 5a).
- o The next highest proportion of inmates in any single offense category had been convicted of robbery (17%).
- o 53 (12%) of the eligible inmates had been convicted of a sex offense. Of these inmates, 37 were convicted of first degree rape and 6 were convicted of a sex offense in the first degree (Table 5a).
- o 88 (20%) of the eligible inmates were serving life sentences. The median length of sentence among the non-lifers was 25 years, with a range of 5-100 years (Table 5b).
- o Over 70% of the eligible inmates had been convicted in one of three Maryland locations: Baltimore City (36%); Prince Georges County (23%); and Baltimore County (15%) (Table 5c).

## VII. BOARD OF REVIEW DECISIONS

Patuxent Institution is the only state correctional facility with its own conditional release authority, the Board of Review. As outlined in the revised Article 31B, the Board of Review is composed of nine members: the Director of Patuxent; the three Associate Directors; and five members of the general public appointed by the Governor. One of the five community members must be a member of a victim's rights organization.

- o Prior to making any decision concerning conditional release status, the Board must notify the victim and allow the victim a reasonable opportunity to comment.

If an Eligible Person's offense was committed after March 20, 1989, Article 31B places additional limits on the authority of the Board of Review in relation to the conditional release status of parole.

- o The agreement of seven of the nine Board members is required before an inmate can be approved for any conditional release status, which includes leaves, work or school release, and parole.
- o Eligible persons serving non-life sentences can only be recommended to the Secretary of Public Safety for parole status, and must be approved by the Secretary before parole can be granted.
- o The parole of eligible persons serving life sentences must be approved by both the Secretary of Public Safety and by the Governor.

- o In addition, eligible persons serving a life sentence for first degree murder, first degree rape, or a first degree sex offense may not be released on parole until the inmate has served the same minimum time required for DOC inmates: 25 years for murder with an aggravating circumstance, and 15 years for other life sentences, less diminution of confinement credits.

#### GRANTS OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE STATUS

The Board of Review may grant one of three different types of leave status. Accompanied leave status permits the inmate to enter the community only under the direct supervision of a Patuxent staff member. Unaccompanied leave status permits the inmate to enter the community for a few hours under the direct supervision of a family member or a community sponsor, and monthly leave status permits the inmate to remain in an approved community location for a period of one to three nights. Inmates on leave status continue to reside in the Institution's main facility in Jessup.

- o The Board made 20 grants of leave status in Fiscal Year 1992: 14 inmates received accompanied day leaves and 6 inmates received unaccompanied day leaves.

Four additional forms of supervised release status may be earned by Patuxent inmates. These include work release or school release, in which the inmate is permitted to work or attend school in the community during the day while residing in the Institution's re-entry facility; parole to the re-entry facility, in which the inmate also resides in the re-entry facility and prepares for release to the community; and community parole, which permits the inmate to establish an independent living situation in the state. The Board of

Review made the following grants/recommendations of work release or parole status in Fiscal Year 1992:

- o Five inmates were placed on work release status.
- o Eleven inmates were placed on parole status: 5 were paroled to live in the Institution's re-entry facility and 6 were paroled to independent living situations in the community. Although four of the inmates who received parole status were serving life sentences, all of these inmates' offenses had been committed prior to 1982. As a result, approval of these paroles by the Governor or the Secretary of Public Safety was not required by law.
- o Overall, the Board of Review made 36 grants of conditional release status, involving 28 inmates, during the course of the fiscal year.

Under the forms of release status described above, the inmate remains under the direct supervision of Patuxent Institution. However, the Board also has the authority to recommend parole to another state under the Interstate Compact Agreement. An inmate accepted for parole under this agreement is placed under the direct supervision of an appropriate agency in another state. And finally, after an inmate has successfully been on parole for at least three years, the Board may recommend to the sentencing court that the inmate be released from the remainder of his sentence.

- o In Fiscal Year 1992, the Board of Review recommended two parolees to the sentencing court for complete release. The sentencing court had not acted on either of these recommendations by the end of the fiscal year.



## REVOCATIONS AND RETURNS TO THE DIVISION OF CORRECTION

If an Eligible Person's offense was committed after March 20, 1989, the revised Article 31B specifies that the first major violation of a release condition requires mandatory revocation from the status for at least six months, and a second major violation automatically leads to expulsion from the Institution's program.

- o In Fiscal Year 1992 the Board made a total of 7 decisions to revoke conditional release status. These decisions involved 1 revocation from work release status and 6 revocations from community parole status.
- o All 7 revocation decisions involved major violations of the Institution's rules. Although 43% of the inmates were revoked for multiple reasons, the most common reason for revocation involved the use of illicit drugs or alcohol. Table 6a presents the reasons for revocation by the type of conditional release status that the inmate was revoked from.
- o There were no escapes from the main Jessup facility, failures to return to the re-entry facility within one hour of the time due, or escapes from parole supervision in FY 1992.

In Fiscal Year 1992, the Board of Review found that a total of 26 inmates were no longer eligible for the program and returned these inmates to the DOC.

- o Seven (27%) of the inmates were found non-eligible for primarily therapeutic reasons, which includes lack of motivation for treatment, lack of participation,

failure to progress in therapy, or marginal behavioral adjustment (minor rule violations).

Of the remaining 19 inmates who were found non-eligible, 18 were excluded from further participation in the program for major violations of the Institution's in-house disciplinary rules, and 1 was excluded for a major violation of a release condition. Table 6b presents the major violations involved in these findings of non-eligibility.

#### VIII. DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT'S AUTHORITY

A total of 159 inmates were completely discharged\* from Patuxent's authority in Fiscal Year 1992, for the following reasons:

Mandatory Release (2)  
Voluntarily Opted Out (130)  
Found Non-Eligible by Board (26)  
Deceased (1)

\* Parole is not considered a form of complete discharge, as the parolee remains under the supervision and authority of Patuxent Institution.

#### IX. PAROLE OUTCOMES

As a means to provide updated annual reports on parole outcomes to the Secretary and the Governor, the Institution's Research Office instituted an extensive review of existing recidivism data in 1989. The data file used to produce recidivism reports from 1985 through 1988 was derived primarily from official (FBI) rap sheets. Since this

form of criminal history information tends to be quite incomplete, a comprehensive review of Institutional records dating back to Fiscal Year 1978 was undertaken. These records have included Board of Review notes, inmate base and progress files, and parole supervision notes. Computerized Maryland rap sheets and FBI rap sheets were also searched for new offense information.

- o Outcome information has been collected on 342 inmates who were paroled from the Patuxent Institution to either the re-entry facility or to the community between Fiscal Year 1978 and Fiscal Year 1991.
- o It should be noted that 8 of the 11 inmates in the FY 1991 parole cohort were only granted parole as a result of a court order, and not through the independent action of the Board of Review. These inmates had been recommended to the Governor for parole by the pre-1989 Board of Review, and the Governor had denied the Board's recommendation. However, the Maryland Court of Appeals ruled that the requirement for the Governor's approval had not been correctly applied, and ordered the Institution to release the inmates on parole.
- o With reference to information collected at the national level, in 1989 the Bureau of Justice Statistics reported follow-up data on 108,580 inmates released from state prisons in 1983. The report noted that 62.5% were rearrested for a felony or a serious misdemeanor within three years, 46.8% were reconvicted, and 41.4% were reincarcerated.<sup>1</sup> Although the characteristics of the inmates included in the national sample are likely

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<sup>1</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1983. U.S. Department of Justice, April 1989.

to differ from those of the Patuxent parolees, it is notable that the unadjusted recidivism rates among Patuxent parolees appear to be lower.

The information presented in the following sections concerns revocations, rearrests, reconvictions, and reincarcerations among Patuxent parolees within a three year period of time, dating from the inmate's first release on parole status since FY 1978. It should be noted that only the Fiscal Year 1978 to 1989 parole cohorts have had the potential to accrue a full three year follow-up period.

#### DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

- o Of the 342 parolees, 197 (58%) had originally been diagnosed as Defective Delinquents and admitted to Patuxent prior to July 1, 1977, and 145 (42%) had been accepted as Eligible Persons after July 1, 1977.
- o 316 (92%) of the parolees were serving non-life sentences and 26 (8%) were serving life sentences. The median length of sentence among the non-lifers was 20 years (range 4-77 years), and the median number of years served to parole was 8. Among the lifers, the median years served to parole was 12.
- o In relation to the most serious offense incarcerated at Patuxent for, 117 (34%) of the 342 parolees were incarcerated for robbery, 85 (25%) for homicide, 70 (21%) for sex offenses, 41 (12%) for assault, and the remaining 29 (8%) for kidnapping, arson, burglary, weapons, larceny, public order, or domestic offenses (Table 7a).
- o By July of 1992, 70 (21%) of the 342 parolees remained

under the authority of Patuxent Institution: 64 (19%) were on conditional release status and 6 (2%) had been returned to the main Jessup facility on suspension or revocation. Of the 272 parolees who were no longer under Patuxent's authority, 68 (20% of the 342) had been found non-eligible and returned to the Division of Correction, 69 (20%) had voluntarily returned to the Division, 74 (21%) had reached either their mandatory release or expiration of sentence date, 48 (14%) had been released from their sentence by the court, and 13 (4%) were deceased (Table 7b).

#### REVOCATION SUMMARY

The Institutional Board of Review may revoke conditional release status for two primary sets of reasons: violations of the technical conditions of the release contract, which includes illicit drug use, failure to report as directed, and reporting late; or when the Board has cause to believe that the releasee has violated any state, federal or municipal law.

The following information concerns revocations experienced by the 342 parolees within a three year follow-up period. While information concerning the nature of the charges placed against the parolees is also discussed, past data was not recorded in a form that permitted the final reason for revocation to be positively identified.

- o 127 (37%) of the 342 parolees were revoked for any reason within three years of their parole date (Table 8a). Fifty-four (16%) were charged with technical violations only, and 73 (21%) were charged with violations of the law.

- o Details concerning the number of Defective Delinquents and Eligible Persons from each parole cohort who were revoked for any reason are provided in Tables 8b-8c (Appendix, p.40). A summary concerning the nature of the charges placed against the Defective Delinquents, Eligible Persons, Lifers and Non-Lifers is provided in Table 12 (Appendix, p.49).

## CRIMINAL OFFENSE SUMMARY

### Arrests

- o 172 (50%) of the 342 parolees had been rearrested for any offense within three years of their parole date (Table 9a), 98 (29%) for a serious personal offense.<sup>2</sup>
- o In relation to the 172 parolees who were rearrested, most serious original offense was cross-classified by most serious arresting offense (Table 9d). Nineteen (16%) of the 117 parolees originally incarcerated for robbery were rearrested for robbery, 7 (17%) of the 41 incarcerated for assault were rearrested for assault, 11 (16%) of the 70 incarcerated for sex offenses were rearrested for a sex offense, and 3 (4%) of the 85 incarcerated for homicide were rearrested for homicide. The number of inmates arrested for the most serious offenses included: homicide (7); kidnapping (5); sex offenses (20); robbery (26); and assault (40).
- o Details concerning the number of Defective Delinquents

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<sup>2</sup> Any offense ranges from motor vehicle/traffic violations through to homicide. Serious personal offenses were defined as assault, arson, homicide, kidnapping, sex offenses, and robbery.

and Eligible Persons from each parole cohort who were arrested for any reason are provided in Tables 9b-9c (Appendix, p.42). A summary concerning the nature of the charges placed against the Defective Delinquents, Eligible Persons, Lifers and Non-Lifers is provided in Table 12 (Appendix, p.49).

### Convictions

- o 105 (31%) of the 342 parolees had been reconvicted of any offense within three years of their parole date (Table 10a), 54 (16%) for a serious personal offense.
- o In relation to the 105 parolees who were reconvicted, most serious original offense was cross-classified by most serious reconviction offense (Table 10d). Fifteen (13%) of the 117 parolees originally incarcerated for robbery were reconvicted of robbery, 8 (11%) of the 70 incarcerated for a sex offense were reconvicted of a sex offense, 4 (10%) of the 41 incarcerated for assault were reconvicted of assault, and 1 (1%) of the 85 incarcerated for homicide was reconvicted of homicide.
- o Details concerning the number of Defective Delinquents and Eligible Persons from each parole cohort who were convicted of any offense are provided in Tables 10b-10c (Appendix, p.45). A summary concerning the type of convictions experienced by the Defective Delinquents, Eligible Persons, Lifers and Non-Lifers is provided in Table 12 (Appendix, p.49).

### Incarcerations

- o 70 (20%) of the 342 parolees received sentences of reincarceration within three years of their parole date

(Table 11a). Fifty-three of these inmates, or 15% of the 342 parolees, received sentences of more than one year in length.

- o Details concerning the number of Defective Delinquents and Eligible Persons from each parole cohort who were reincarcerated for any length of time are provided in Tables 11b-11c (Appendix, p.48). A summary concerning the length of reincarceration experienced by the Defective Delinquents, Eligible Persons, Lifers and Non-Lifers is provided in Table 12 (Appendix, p.49).

As noted in preceding sections of this report, the Institution has revised its admission policies and procedures to target lower risk offenders with shorter sentences. In addition, the Institution's parole supervision practices have been modified and strengthened. The Institution will continue to collect outcome information on the inmates that it releases on parole, as a means to examine the impact of these changes on future recidivism rates.



**APPENDIX**

**TABLES 1-12**

TABLE 1  
OPERATING COST-FISCAL YEAR 1992

	General Funds	Special Funds*	Federal Funds	Total Funds
ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION(1)	\$24,279,364	\$462,000	\$20,544	\$24,761,908
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES:				
General Administration	1,466,906		20,544	1,487,450
Custodial Care	12,924,916	401,092		13,326,008
Dietary Services	1,507,804			1,507,804
Plant Op/Maintenance	1,907,104			1,907,104
Diagnostic/Classification/ Treatment Services(2)	3,529,997			3,529,997
Educ/Voc/Recreation/ Religious Services(3)	579,801			579,801
Outpatient Services	262,562			262,562
TOTAL OPERATING COST	22,179,090	401,092	20,544	\$22,600,726
MEAN DAILY POPULATION(4)	904			
PER CAPITA COST(5)	\$22,534			

LEGEND

\* Inmate Welfare/Commissary Funds

- (1) Over 2 million dollars were cut from the Institution's original FY 1992 appropriation through budget reductions and cost containment measures.
- (2) Includes \$1,623,380 in CMS Medical Care Costs
- (3) Includes 4 months of Education Services. Program terminated 11/5/91.
- (4) This population figure includes inmates held at Patuxent on a temporary basis for the Division of Correction. In Fiscal Year 1992, an average of 421 Division of Correction inmates were temporarily housed at Patuxent to relieve crowding in the Division.
- (5) Per capita costs increased in FY 1992 as a result of shifts in the size and composition of the Institution's inmate population. These changes were necessary to accomplish security based renovations to the Institution's physical plant and to house special needs populations requiring single cells.

**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES EVALUATED  
IN FISCAL YEAR 1992**

**TABLE 2a: SEX DISTRIBUTION**

Sex	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
MALE	51 (84)	117 (94)	168 (91)
FEMALE	<u>10 (16)</u>	<u>7 (6)</u>	<u>17 (9)</u>
	61 (100)	124 (100)	185 (100)

**TABLE 2b: RACE DISTRIBUTION**

Race	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
AFRICAN-AM	49 (80)	109 (88)	158 (85)
CAUCASIAN	<u>12 (20)</u>	<u>15 (12)</u>	<u>27 (15)</u>
	61 (100)	124 (100)	185 (100)

**TABLE 2c: AGE IN YEARS WHEN RECEIVED BY PATUXENT**

Age	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
15-19	3 (5)	6 (5)	9 (5)
20-24	23 (38)	31 (25)	54 (29)
25-29	12 (20)	37 (30)	49 (26)
30-34	16 (26)	34 (27)	50 (27)
35-39	2 (3)	7 (6)	9 (5)
40-44	2 (3)	5 (4)	7 (4)
45-49	1 (2)	3 (2)	4 (2)
50+	<u>2 (3)</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>	<u>3 (2)</u>
	61 (100)	124 (100)	185 (100)

Mean:	28.0 yrs	28.5	28.3
Median:	26.0 yrs	27.0	27.0
Range:	19-50 yrs	18-58	18-58

TABLE 2d: PLACE OF BIRTH

County/City	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
Anne Arundel Co.	1 (2)	- -	1 +
Baltimore City	31(51)	58(47)	89(48)
Charles Co.	- -	2 (2)	2 (1)
Frederick Co.	- -	1 +	1 +
Howard Co.	- -	1 +	1 +
Montgomery Co.	1 (2)	3 (2)	4 (2)
Pr. Georges Co.	4 (6)	3 (2)	7 (4)
St. Marys Co.	- -	2 (2)	2 (1)
Washington Co.	- -	1 +	1 +
Wicomico Co.	- -	- -	1 +
Washington DC	10(16)	24(19)	34(18)
Other Out of State	11(18)	16(13)	27(15)
MD Unknown	<u>3 (5)</u>	<u>12(10)</u>	<u>15 (8)</u>
	61(100)	124(100)	185(100)

+= less than 1%

**OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES EVALUATED  
IN FISCAL YEAR 1992**

**TABLE 3a: MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE**

Offense	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-EP #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
Murder 1st	2 (3)	6 (5)	8 (4)
Other Homicide	15 (25)	18 (14)	33 (18)
Manslaughter	- -	1 +	1 +
Rape 1st	1 (1)	5 (4)	6 (3)
Other Rape	2 (3)	2 (2)	4 (2)
Sex Offense 1st	- -	2 (2)	2 (1)
Other Sex Offense	1 (1)	4 (3)	5 (3)
Kidnapping	- -	2 (2)	2 (1)
Robbery(a)	12 (20)	34 (27)	46 (25)
Assault	7 (13)	20 (16)	27 (15)
Burglary	4 (7)	10 (8)	14 (8)
Weapons	1 (1)	- -	1 +
Drugs	10 (16)	8 (7)	18 (10)
Larceny(b)	2 (3)	4 (3)	6 (3)
Court Violation	4 (7)	8 (7)	12 (7)
	61 (100)	124 (100)	185 (100)

+= less than 1%

(a) Includes armed and unarmed robbery

(b) Includes auto theft and stolen goods

**TABLE 3b: SENTENCE IN YEARS**

Years	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-EP #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
Less than 5 years	- -	- -	- -
5-9.9	7 (11)	16 (13)	23 (12)
10-14.9	19 (31)	25 (20)	44 (24)
15-19.9	9 (15)	21 (17)	30 (16)
20-24.9	7 (11)	12 (10)	19 (10)
25-29.9	9 (15)	20 (16)	29 (16)
30-34.9	5 (8)	17 (14)	22 (12)
35-39.9	3 (5)	1 +	4 (2)
40-44.9	1 (2)	1 +	2 (1)
45-49.9	- -	- -	- -
50+	1 (2)	2 (2)	3 (2)
Life	- -	9 (7)	9 (5)
	61 (100)	124 (100)	185 (100)

NON-LIFERS  
ONLY:

Mean: 18.9 yrs  
Median: 15.0 yrs  
Range: 5-70 yrs

19.0  
16.0  
5-63

19.0  
16.0  
5-70

TABLE 3c: COUNTY OF CONVICTION

County/City	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
Anne Arundel Co.	3 (5)	7 (6)	10 (5)
Baltimore City	24 (39)	55 (45)	79 (43)
Baltimore Co.	8 (13)	11 (9)	19 (10)
Carroll Co.	- -	1 (1)	1 +
Cecil Co.	1 (2)	- -	1 +
Charles Co.	3 (5)	3 (2)	6 (3)
Dorchester Co.	- -	1 (1)	1 +
Frederick Co.	1 (2)	3 (2)	4 (2)
Harford Co.	2 (3)	1 (1)	3 (2)
Howard Co.	2 (3)	3 (2)	5 (3)
Montgomery Co.	- -	7 (6)	7 (4)
Pr. Georges Co.	17 (28)	24 (19)	41 (22)
Somerset Co.	- -	3 (2)	3 (2)
Talbot Co.	- -	1 (1)	1 +
Washington Co.	- -	1 (1)	1 +
Wicomico Co.	- -	3 (2)	3 (2)
	61 (100)	124 (100)	185 (100)

+= less than 1%

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRENT ELIGIBLE PERSON  
POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1992

TABLE 4a: SEX DISTRIBUTION

	#	(col%)
MALE	399	(92)
FEMALE	<u>35</u>	<u>(8)</u>
	434	(100)

TABLE 4b: RACE DISTRIBUTION

	#	(col%)
AFRICAN-AM	280	(65)
CAUCASIAN	153	(35)
UNKNOWN	<u>1</u>	<u>+</u>
	434	(100)

+ = less than 1%

TABLE 4c: AGE WHEN RECEIVED BY PATUXENT

Years	#	(col%)
15 - 19	34	(8)
20 - 24	70	(16)
25 - 29	118	(27)
30 - 34	92	(21)
35 - 39	59	(14)
40 - 44	41	(9)
45 - 49	12	(3)
50 - 54	7	(2)
55 AND OVER	<u>1</u>	<u>+</u>
	434	(100)

+ = less than 1%

MEAN: 29.3 YEARS  
MEDIAN: 29.0 YEARS  
RANGE: 16-56 YEARS

TABLE 4d: CURRENT AGE

Years	#	(col%)
15 - 19	3	(1)
20 - 24	62	(15)
25 - 29	95	(22)
30 - 34	105	(24)
35 - 39	77	(18)
40 - 44	54	(12)
45 - 49	19	(4)
50 - 54	9	(2)
55 AND OVER	10	(2)
	434	(100)

MEAN: 33.0 YEARS  
 MEDIAN: 32.0 YEARS  
 RANGE: 19-61 YEARS

TABLE 4e: PLACE OF BIRTH

County/City	#	(col%)
ALLEGANY COUNTY	3	+
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY	6	(1)
BALTIMORE CITY	142	(33)
CALVERT COUNTY	2	+
CHARLES COUNTY	1	+
DORCHESTER COUNTY	1	+
FREDERICK COUNTY	8	(2)
HARFORD COUNTY	6	(1)
HOWARD COUNTY	1	+
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	11	(3)
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY	13	(3)
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY	2	+
ST. MARY'S COUNTY	2	+
TALBOT COUNTY	4	(1)
WASHINGTON COUNTY	3	+
WICOMICO COUNTY	4	(1)
MD., COUNTY UNKNOWN	82	(19)
WASHINGTON, D.C.	65	(15)
OTHER OUT OF STATE	78	(18)
	434	(100)

+=less than 1%



**OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRENT ELIGIBLE PERSON  
POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1992**

**TABLE 5a: MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL OFFENSE**

Offense	#	(col%)	
MURDER 1ST	80	(18)	] 179 (41%)
OTHER HOMICIDE	96	(22)	
MANSLAUGHTER	3	+	
RAPE 1ST	37	(9)	] 53 (12%)
OTHER RAPE	6	(1)	
SEX OFF 1ST	6	(1)	
OTHER SEX OFF	4	(1)	
KIDNAPPING	7	(2)	
ROBBERY	73	(17)	
ARSON	1	+	
ASSAULT	26	(6)	
BURGLARY	27	(6)	
WEAPONS	8	(2)	
DRUGS	31	(7)	
LARCENY	5	(1)	
FALSE PRETENSE	2	+	
DOMESTIC	4	(1)	
COURT VIOLATION	16	(4)	
OTHER	2	+	
	434	(100)	

+=less than 1%

**TABLE 5b: SENTENCE IN YEARS**

Years	#	(col%)
5 - 9.9	9	(2)
10 - 14.9	41	(9)
15 - 19.9	41	(9)
20 - 24.9	45	(10)
25 - 29.9	55	(14)
30 - 34.9	61	(14)
35 - 39.9	26	(6)
40 - 44.9	25	(6)
45 - 49.9	9	(2)
50 AND OVER	34	(8)
LIFE	88	(20)
	434	(100)

**NON-LIFERS ONLY**

MEAN: 27.8 YEARS  
 MEDIAN: 25.0 YEARS  
 RANGE: 5-100 YEARS

TABLE 5c: COUNTY OF CONVICTION

County/City	#	(col%)
ALLEGANY COUNTY	5	(1)
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY	14	(3)
BALTIMORE COUNTY	67	(15)
BALTIMORE CITY	154	(36)
CALVERT COUNTY	1	+
CAROLINE COUNTY	3	+
CARROLL COUNTY	2	+
CECIL COUNTY	5	(1)
CHARLES COUNTY	7	(2)
DORCHESTER COUNTY	2	+
FREDERICK COUNTY	9	(2)
GARRETT COUNTY	1	+
HARFORD COUNTY	11	(3)
HOWARD COUNTY	9	(2)
KENT COUNTY	1	+
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	24	(6)
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY	98	(23)
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY	2	+
SOMERSET COUNTY	1	+
ST. MARY'S COUNTY	1	+
TALBOT COUNTY	3	+
WASHINGTON COUNTY	7	(2)
WICOMICO COUNTY	3	+
WORCESTER COUNTY	4	(1)
	434	(100)

+=less than 1%

**TABLE 6a: RELEASE STATUS BY REASONS REVOKED**

**MULTIPLE REASONS FOR REVOCATION**

Status	THER- APY(1)	FAIL TO REP- ORT(2)	DRUGS (3)	WEAPONS (4)	MAJOR INFRAC- TION(5)	CRIMINAL OFFENSE (6)	OTHER (7)
LEAVES (n=0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WORK-REL (n=1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
PAROLE (n=7)	1	0	6	0	0	2	1
TOTALS (n=7)	1 14%	0 -	7 100%	0 -	0 -	2 29%	1 14%

Note: A total of seven inmates were revoked in FY 1992. Three of the seven inmates (43%) were revoked for multiple reasons. As a result, summing across all of the 'TOTALS' columns will equal more than 7.

**LEGEND**

- 1) Includes poor adjustment, therapeutic regression.
- 2) Includes failure to report/escape from leave or work-release status, and absconding from parole.
- 3) Includes possession or use of illicit drugs or alcohol.
- 4) Possession of a weapon.
- 5) Commission of a major infraction of the Institution's in-house disciplinary rules.
- 6) New criminal offense charges.
- 7) Includes failure to stay employed, failure to report an arrest, failure to conform to REF rules, or performing any of the following acts without permission: changing jobs; changing place of residence; leaving the state.

**TABLE 6b: MAJOR VIOLATIONS LEADING TO REMOVAL FROM PATUXENT**

Violation	# of Inmates
Use of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	13
Assaulting Another Inmate	5
Obstructing an Officer	2
In-House Possession of a Weapon	1
Threatening a Staff Member	1
Creating a Disturbance	1
Prohibited Sexual Behavior	1
Refusing a Direct Order	1

TABLE 7a

## FY 1978-1991 PAROLEES: MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL OFFENSE

Offense	#	(col%)
MURDER 1ST	22	(6)
OTHER HOMICIDE	63	(18)
RAPE 1ST	42	(12)
OTHER RAPE	8	(2)
SEX OFF 1ST	2	+
OTHER SEX OFF	18	(5)
KIDNAPPING	6	(2)
ROBBERY	117	(34)
ASSAULT	41	(12)
ARSON	8	(2)
BURGLARY	10	(3)
WEAPONS	1	+
DOMESTIC	1	+
LARCENY	2	+
PUBLIC ORDER	1	+
	342	(100)

+=less than 1%

TABLE 7b

## FY 1978-1991 PAROLEES: STATUS AT END OF FY 1992

Status	#	(col%)
CONDITIONAL RELEASE STATUS	64	(19)
RETURNED TO PATUXENT	6	(2)
MANDATORY RELEASE/EXPIR.	74	(21)
NON-ELIGIBLE PER BOR	68	(20)
VOLUNTARY OPT-OUT	69	(20)
DECEASED	13	(4)
COURT RELEASED	48	(14)
	342	(100)

TABLE 8a

## YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION: TOTAL GROUP

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REVOCATION			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTAL # (ROW%)
1978	110 *	15 (14)	11 (10)	3 (3)	29 (27)
1979	19	4 (21)	1 (5)	4 (21)	9 (47)
1980	33	2 (6)	7 (21)	4 (12)	13 (39)
1981	26	4 (15)	5 (19)	2 (8)	11 (42)
1982	27	4 (15)	4 (15)	4 (15)	12 (45)
1983	15	2 (13)	5 (33)	- (-)	7 (46)
1984	14	5 (36)	4 (29)	- (-)	9 (65)
1985	11	2 (18)	2 (18)	- (-)	4 (36)
1986	20	4 (20)	3 (15)	2 (10)	9 (45)
1987	23	2 (9)	5 (22)	1 (4)	8 (35)
1988	18	4 (22)	3 (17)	- (-)	7 (39)
1989	13	1 (8)	2 (15)	1 (8)	4 (31)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1991	11	4 (36)	1 (9)	- (-)	5 (45)
	342	53 (16)	53 (16)	21 (5)	127 (37)

\* This figure includes 76 Defective Delinquents who were on parole when Article 31B was revised in 1977. These inmates were subsequently found to be Eligible persons and continued on parole in FY 1978.

TABLE 8b

## YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION: DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REVOCATION			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTAL # (ROW%)
1978	110	15 (14)	11 (10)	3 (3)	29 (27)
1979	19	4 (21)	1 (5)	4 (21)	9 (47)
1980	32	2 (6)	7 (22)	4 (13)	13 (41)
1981	17	2 (12)	5 (29)	- (-)	7 (41)
1982	4	2 (50)	1 (25)	- (-)	3 (75)
1983	8	2 (25)	2 (25)	- (-)	4 (50)
1984	1	1 (100)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (100)
1985	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1986	3	1 (33)	1 (33)	- (-)	2 (66)
1987	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1988	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1989	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1991	2	1 (50)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (50)
	197	30 (15)	28 (14)	11 (6)	69 (35)

TABLE 8c

## YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION: ELIGIBLE PERSONS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REVOCATION			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTAL # (ROW%)
1978	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1979	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1980	2	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1981	9	2 (22)	- (-)	2 (22)	4 (44)
1982	23	2 (9)	3 (13)	4 (17)	9 (39)
1983	7	- (-)	3 (43)	- (-)	3 (43)
1984	14	4 (29)	4 (29)	- (-)	8 (58)
1985	11	2 (18)	2 (18)	- (-)	4 (36)
1986	17	3 (18)	2 (12)	2 (12)	7 (42)
1987	22	2 (9)	5 (23)	1 (5)	8 (37)
1988	18	4 (22)	3 (17)	- (-)	7 (39)
1989	13	1 (8)	2 (15)	1 (8)	4 (31)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1991	9	3 (33)	1 (11)	- (-)	4 (44)
	145	23 (16)	25 (17)	10 (7)	58 (40)

TABLE 9a

## YEAR OF FIRST ARREST: TOTAL GROUP

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST ARREST			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTALS # (ROW%)
1978	110	38 (35)	17 (16)	6 (5)	61 (56)
1979	19	7 (37)	3 (16)	- (-)	10 (53)
1980	34	10 (29)	8 (24)	3 (9)	21 (62)
1981	26	5 (19)	3 (12)	4 (15)	12 (46)
1982	27	7 (26)	8 (30)	3 (11)	18 (67)
1983	15	2 (13)	1 (7)	4 (27)	7 (47)
1984	15	7 (47)	2 (13)	- (-)	9 (60)
1985	11	3 (27)	1 (9)	1 (9)	5 (45)
1986	20	3 (15)	2 (10)	3 (15)	8 (40)
1987	23	4 (17)	4 (17)	1 (4)	9 (38)
1988	18	4 (22)	3 (17)	1 (6)	8 (45)
1989	13	3 (23)	- (-)	1 (8)	4 (31)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1991	11	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	342	93 (27)	52 (15)	27 (8)	172 (50)

TABLE 9b

## YEAR OF FIRST ARREST: DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST ARREST			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTALS # (ROW%)
1978	110	38 (35)	17 (15)	6 (5)	61 (55)
1979	19	7 (37)	3 (16)	- (-)	10 (53)
1980	32	9 (28)	7 (22)	3 (9)	19 (59)
1981	17	4 (24)	1 (6)	2 (12)	7 (42)
1982	4	2 (50)	1 (25)	- (-)	3 (75)
1983	8	1 (12)	1 (12)	1 (12)	3 (36)
1984	1	1 (100)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (100)
1985	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1986	3	- (-)	1 (33)	- (-)	1 (33)
1987	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1988	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1989	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1991	2	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	197	62 (32)	31 (16)	12 (6)	105 (54)

TABLE 9c

## YEAR OF FIRST ARREST: ELIGIBLE PERSONS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST ARREST			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTALS # (ROW%)
1978	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1979	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1980	2	1 (50)	1 (50)	- (-)	2 (100)
1981	9	1 (11)	2 (22)	2 (22)	5 (55)
1982	23	5 (22)	7 (30)	3 (13)	15 (65)
1983	7	1 (14)	- (-)	3 (43)	4 (57)
1984	14	6 (43)	2 (14)	- (-)	8 (57)
1985	11	3 (27)	1 (9)	1 (9)	5 (45)
1986	17	3 (18)	1 (6)	3 (18)	7 (42)
1987	22	4 (18)	4 (18)	1 (4)	9 (40)
1988	18	4 (22)	3 (17)	1 (6)	8 (45)
1989	13	3 (23)	- (-)	1 (8)	4 (31)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1991	9	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	145	31 (21)	21 (15)	15 (10)	67 (46)



TABLE 9d

## MOST SERIOUS ARREST WITHIN THREE YEARS BY ORIGINAL OFFENSE

ARREST OFFENSE	ORIGINAL OFFENSE							
	HOMICIDE	SEX	KIDNAP	ROB	ASLT	ARSON	BURG	WEAPON
HOMICIDE	3	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
SEX	1	11	1	2	4	-	1	-
KIDNAP	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
ROBBERY	1	4	1	19	1	-	-	-
ASSAULT	9	9	-	13	7	1	1	-
BURGLARY	2	3	-	6	1	-	1	1
WEAPONS	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
DRUGS	3	-	-	5	2	-	-	-
LARCENY	2	2	-	6	3	1	1	-
FORG/FP	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
PROB/PAR	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
PUB ORDER	1	2	-	5	1	-	-	-
CRT VIOL	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
DOMESTIC	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
MV/TRAFF	4	1	-	4	1	-	-	-
#ARRESTED	28	37	2	72	25	2	5	1
#IN GROUP	85	70	6	117	41	8	10	1

TABLE 10a

## YEAR OF FIRST CONVICTION: TOTAL GROUP

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST CONVICTION			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTALS # (ROW%)
1978	110	15 (14)	24 (22)	3 (3)	42 (39)
1979	19	1 (5)	3 (16)	3 (16)	7 (37)
1980	34	2 (6)	6 (18)	3 (9)	11 (33)
1981	26	1 (4)	3 (12)	1 (4)	5 (20)
1982	27	4 (15)	6 (22)	2 (7)	12 (44)
1983	15	- (-)	2 (13)	2 (13)	4 (26)
1984	15	2 (13)	3 (20)	- (-)	5 (33)
1985	11	1 (9)	1 (9)	1 (9)	3 (27)
1986	20	- (-)	1 (5)	1 (5)	2 (10)
1987	23	- (-)	6 (26)	2 (9)	8 (35)
1988	18	3 (17)	1 (6)	2 (11)	6 (34)
1989	13	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1991	11	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	342	29 (9)	56 (16)	20 (6)	105 (31)

TABLE 10b

## YEAR OF FIRST CONVICTION: DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST CONVICTION			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTALS # (ROW%)
1978	110	15 (14)	24 (22)	3 (3)	42 (39)
1979	19	1 (5)	3 (16)	3 (16)	7 (37)
1980	32	2 (6)	6 (19)	3 (9)	11 (34)
1981	17	1 (6)	2 (12)	- (-)	3 (18)
1982	4	2 (50)	1 (25)	- (-)	3 (75)
1983	8	- (-)	1 (12)	1 (12)	2 (24)
1984	1	1 (100)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (100)
1985	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1986	3	- (-)	- (-)	1 (33)	1 (33)
1987	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1988	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1989	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1991	2	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	197	22 (11)	37 (19)	11 (6)	70 (36)

TABLE 10c

## YEAR OF FIRST CONVICTION: ELIGIBLE PERSONS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST CONVICTION			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTALS # (ROW%)
1978	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1979	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1980	2	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1981	9	- (-)	1 (11)	1 (11)	2 (22)
1982	23	2 (9)	5 (22)	2 (9)	9 (40)
1983	7	- (-)	1 (14)	1 (14)	2 (28)
1984	14	1 (7)	3 (21)	- (-)	4 (28)
1985	11	1 (9)	1 (9)	1 (9)	3 (27)
1986	17	- (-)	1 (6)	- (-)	1 (6)
1987	22	- (-)	6 (27)	2 (9)	8 (36)
1988	18	3 (17)	1 (6)	2 (11)	6 (34)
1989	13	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1991	9	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	145	7 (5)	19 (13)	9 (6)	35 (24)

TABLE 10d

## MOST SERIOUS CONVICTION WITHIN 3 YEARS BY ORIGINAL OFFENSE

NEW CONVICT. OFFENSE	ORIGINAL OFFENSE							
	HOMICIDE	SEX	KIDNAP	ROB	ASLT	ARSON	BURG	WEAPON
HOMICIDE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEX	-	8	-	1	2	-	1	-
KIDNAP	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROBBERY	1	3	1	15	2	-	-	-
ASSAULT	5	5	1	2	4	1	-	-
BURGLARY	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	-
WEAPONS	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRUGS	-	2	-	6	1	-	-	-
LARCENY	1	1	-	8	3	1	-	-
PROB/PAR	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
PUB ORDER	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
CRT VIOL	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
DOMESTIC	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
MV/TRAFF	5	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
#CONVICT.	17	25	2	40	16	2	2	0
#IN GROUP	85	70	6	117	41	8	10	1

TABLE 11a

## YEAR OF FIRST REINCARCERATION: TOTAL GROUP

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REINCARCERATION			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTALS # (ROW%)
1978	110	8 (7)	16 (15)	4 (4)	28 (26)
1979	19	1 (5)	2 (10)	2 (10)	5 (25)
1980	34	- (-)	6 (18)	3 (9)	9 (27)
1981	26	1 (4)	3 (12)	1 (4)	5 (20)
1982	27	2 (7)	5 (19)	1 (4)	8 (30)
1983	15	- (-)	1 (7)	1 (7)	2 (14)
1984	15	2 (14)	3 (21)	- (-)	5 (35)
1985	11	- (-)	- (-)	1 (9)	1 (9)
1986	20	- (-)	- (-)	1 (5)	1 (5)
1987	23	- (-)	2 (9)	1 (4)	3 (13)
1988	18	1 (6)	1 (6)	1 (6)	3 (18)
1989	13	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1991	11	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	342	15 (4)	39 (11)	16 (5)	70 (20)

TABLE 11b

## YEAR OF FIRST REINCARCERATION: DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REINCARCERATION			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTALS # (ROW%)
1978	110	8 (7)	16 (15)	4 (4)	28 (26)
1979	19	1 (5)	2 (10)	2 (10)	5 (25)
1980	32	- (-)	6 (19)	3 (9)	9 (28)
1981	17	1 (6)	2 (12)	- (-)	3 (18)
1982	4	1 (25)	1 (25)	- (-)	2 (50)
1983	8	- (-)	- (-)	1 (13)	1 (13)
1984	1	1 (100)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (100)
1985	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1986	3	- (-)	- (-)	1 (33)	1 (33)
1987	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1988	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1989	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1991	2	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	197	12 (6)	27 (14)	11 (6)	50 (26)

TABLE 11c

## YEAR OF FIRST REINCARCERATION: ELIGIBLE PERSONS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REINCARCERATION			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTALS # (ROW%)
1978	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1979	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1980	2	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1981	9	- (-)	1 (11)	1 (11)	2 (22)
1982	23	1 (4)	4 (17)	1 (4)	6 (25)
1983	7	- (-)	1 (14)	- (-)	1 (14)
1984	14	1 (7)	3 (21)	- (-)	4 (28)
1985	11	- (-)	- (-)	1 (9)	1 (9)
1986	17	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1987	22	- (-)	2 (9)	1 (5)	3 (14)
1988	18	1 (6)	1 (6)	1 (6)	3 (18)
1989	13	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1991	9	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	145	3 (2)	12 (8)	5 (3)	20 (13)

TABLE 12

SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS (DD),  
ELIGIBLE PERSONS (EP), LIFERS AND NON-LIFERS

OUTCOME	GROUP			
	DD # (%)	EP # (%)	LIFER # (%)	NON-LIFER # (%)
ANY ARREST	105 (53)	67 (46)	5 (19)	167 (53)
Serious Arrest	64 (33)	34 (23)	2 (8)	96 (30)
ANY CONVICTION	70 (36)	35 (24)	2 (8)	103 (33)
Serious Conviction	40 (20)	14 (10)	1 (4)	53 (17)
ANY INCARCERATION	50 (25)	20 (14)	1 (4)	69 (22)
Incarceration >1 YR	41 (21)	12 (8)	1 (4)	52 (17)
ANY REVOCATION	69 (35)	58 (40)	7 (27)	120 (38)
Technical Only	23 (12)	31 (21)	6 (23)	48 (15)
Offense Related	46 (23)	27 (19)	1 (4)	72 (23)
(Total # in Group)	(197)	(145)	(26)	(316)

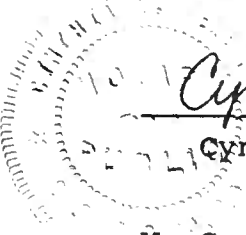
STATE OF MARYLAND

CITY OF JESSUP

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT on the 15th day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two, Joseph Henneberry, Director of Patuxent, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public of the State of Maryland, and made oath in due form of law that the matters and facts set forth in the Annual Report of Patuxent Institution for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1992, are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

As witness my hand and notarial seal,

NOTARY PUBLIC

A circular notary seal for Cynthia A. Reisberg, Notary Public for the State of Maryland, with the commission expiration date 10-3-95. The seal is partially obscured by the signature.  
*Cynthia A. Reisberg*

Cynthia A. Reisberg

My Commission expires: 10-3-95





